

WITH POISON AND PISTOL.

MISS SALLIE C. KOOP KILLS HERSELF.

ONE WEALTHY YOUNG BROOKLYN WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN HER ROOM BY A FRIEND.

Miss Sallie Clara Koop, the daughter of Herman H. Koop, committed suicide at an early hour yesterday morning at her home, No. 144 Montague-st., Brooklyn, by taking chloroform and by firing four bullets into her left side, near the heart, from a 22-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. Miss Koop was twenty-eight years old. The cause of her suicide is thought to have been melancholia, from which she had been suffering ever since her father's sudden death, about four years ago. Mr. Koop was a wealthy retired merchant, and about four years ago, while he was on a homestead in the Pacific-Street Building Academy, he was seized with an apoplectic fit and died almost at once. The only son of Mr. Koop, Herman Koop, Jr., was living in the house in Montague-st. with his sister, Sallie, and her twin sister, Elizabeth, at the time of the tragedy. Mrs. Koop died in giving birth to the twin sisters. Another sister, Frances, died about two years ago from typhoid fever.

The death of Mr. Koop was a severe blow to Sallie, but the death of her sister, Frances, seemed to have a serious effect on her mind, and since that time she had been frequently subjected to fits of melancholia. The malady became so pronounced that physicians seriously thought of placing her in an insane asylum. She was sent to Old Point Comfort, Va., last year and returned to her home in health, but her friends were hopeful of her complete recovery.

Last Wednesday evening Miss Koop's sister, Elizabeth, was married to George Perry Fiske, the ceremony taking place in the Reformed Church on Brooklyn Heights, and Miss Sallie was the maid of honor. A reception was held afterward at the home of the bride, and Mr. and Mrs. Fiske then started for Washington on their wedding trip. One of the friends, Miss Gertrude Newfield, of Georgetown, N. J., remained at the house to keep Miss Sallie Koop company for a few days. On Saturday evening Herman Koop, Jr., accompanied by Miss Newfield, attended a reception given at the Germania Club in Schermerhorn-st. On the same evening Miss Sallie Koop, with her maid, attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Choral Society. They returned some time before Mr. Koop and Miss Newfield reached the house. Miss Koop spoke pleasantly to the cook, an old family servant who had let them in, and went upstairs with her maid to her bedroom on the third floor. After attending to her mistress the maid retired to her own room on the floor above.

It was 1 o'clock yesterday morning when Herman Koop and Miss Newfield returned home and the latter at once went to her room on the third floor, which has a door communicating with Miss Sallie Koop's room. On reaching her room Miss Newfield found the door leading to Miss Koop's room open. At first she noticed nothing unusual but soon she noticed a strange smell and then heard faint groans which seemed to come from the bed. She went to the door and then toward the open door where the strange odor became stronger and the groans more distinct, and gently tapping on the door she called out to Miss Koop. Getting no answer and soon thoroughly frightened she pushed the door wide open and started back staggered at the sight. Miss Koop in her night-dress lay on the bed and a revolver lay beside her. Blood stained the night robe and counterpane. Miss Newfield screamed and staggered to a seat, while Mr. Koop ran into the room.

When Dr. Colton and Dr. Rushmore arrived they found Miss Koop unconscious with four bullet holes in her breast and an empty vial labeled "chloroform" under her pillow. The vial bore the stamp of a drug store at Atlantic-ave. and Clinton-st.

On a table beside the bed were the following lines in Miss Koop's handwriting:

The moss is sweetest in death,  
Yielding its last delicious breath.  
Alas! my dearest, the words appear  
At the sad light of the year.  
There is no sinner in the sky  
Like that when the fair day doth die,  
And when some stormy harmony  
Hath roused our senses to ecstasy.  
The dearest, loveliest notes of all  
Are those that come from the heart's fall.  
And when some noble soul doth part,  
Quitting earth's joys without a heart,  
To face with him and steadfast heart  
The shadow of the great unknown,  
That of all homes he could find,  
There's naught becomes him like the end.

The young woman died about 2:30 a. m. The pistol was a new one, and the cartridge-box found in the room showed that it had been purchased at Kilm's sporting agency, at No. 318 Fulton-st. The marriage of her only remaining sister is believed to have brought on a return of her melancholia. It was also intimated that the young woman recently felt the unfortunate termination of a love affair about a year and a half ago.

Coroner Keane held an inquest yesterday, and the jury brought in a verdict of "shot during temporary insanity."

Miss Koop sent a telegram to Mr. and Mrs. Fiske, in Washington, saying that Miss Koop was seriously ill, and that it was desirable for them to return to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Fiske telegraphed back that they would return immediately. They arrived in Brooklyn late last night.

THE FUSES FOR THE VESUVIUS'S SHELLS.

Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 5.—The fuses for the loaded shells to be fired by the Vesuvius this week arrived here from the American Gun Company to-day. As Captain Rapier, the inventor of the fuses, has not yet secured a patent on them, it is difficult to obtain an intelligible description of their mechanism. The fuse is contained in a movable case which may be kept free from the shell until the latter is ready for firing. The case contains fulminate of mercury, with appliances for detonating it, and next to it is placed a layer of dry gun cotton, to act as a primer to form a charge of wet gun cotton. The fuse has a duplex action, and may be exploded either by impact or by a powder train. Eight percussion caps, each with its own plunger, are arranged around the fuse. The plungers are whirled by springs, and while quiet are separated from the caps by metal plates. Immediately after firing the metal plates become free and slide from between the plunger and the caps. Upon impact the plungers are driven against the caps, and an explosion is produced. In the second case a ball, held in place by strong springs, is set in motion when the ball strikes the water, and its forward flight is held a time, which explodes the shell after it has passed fifty yards under water.

The firing of dummy shells, six of which remain, will be resumed tomorrow, and later in the day the Vesuvius will drop down the river and prepare herself for moving trials.

ELOPED WITH THE GUARDIAN.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—On the afternoon of January 25 Ray Pollock, of No. 2245 Prairie-ave., a prominent member of the Carleton Club and lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, I. N. G., and Miss Mary McClure, the only daughter of a wealthy Peoria widow, eloped to Milwaukee and were married by the Rev. Dr. Charles Lester, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Lester, who is general superintendent of the United States postal system at Washington, has informed the facts by telegraph. Ray Pollock is assistant superintendent of the city delivery department of the postoffice. The bride is a niece of Judge Cleveland, of Wisconsin, and bears the same relationship to J. J. Dan, president of the firm of Reid, Murdoch & Co.

PREPARING FOR A LAND SCRAMBLE.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 5.—There is no longer any doubt as to the early opening of the Cherokee strip to settlement and business houses, prospective settlers and town companies are all preparing for the rush. The Santa Fe Railway officials, who have issued information as to the status of affairs, have issued orders for the preparation of this division of the road to handle the immense traffic consequent upon the opening.

AMNESTY AGITATORS WARNED.

PULLING TORY CHESTNUTS OUT OF THE FIRE.

JOHN DILLON SAYS THEY ONLY PUT IN PERIL HOME RULE—A DIXONER TO JAMES EGAN.

London, Feb. 5.—John Dillon, anti-Parnellite for East Mayo, in a speech at Ballymore today, deprecated the attempt to force the amnesty question upon the Government at the present critical juncture. The prospect that amnesty would be granted to all Irish political prisoners, he said, had calmed the agitation considerably in Ireland, and the Irish people were now in a mood to wait with this question until the more important matter of Home Rule was disposed of. Many leading Irishmen had tried to impress upon Mr. Dillon this correct view of the situation, but he had refused to listen to them. The only wise course for Irishmen just now was to subordinate other issues to Home Rule. He himself wished as much as anybody that the Irish political prisoners be released at once, but if by clamoring for their release any man would endanger Home Rule, that man ought to decide at once to hold his peace. Parnell had repeatedly advised that the amnesty question be held in abeyance until the Home Rule bill was passed. If, despite all warnings, the amnesty agitators should move their amendment, they would not only be defeated by a great majority, but would be the fast hands of the Government elected to work in their behalf.

James Egan, the released Irish dynamiter, was entertained at a public dinner in Liverpool last evening. The Mayor of Liverpool presided, in response to a toast Egan said he did not care for the many names of conservative journals were calling him as he was conscious of his innocence. The Nationalist, moreover, possessed information which proved that not the dynamiter, but the men who sent him to prison were guilty.

M. ROCHEFORT REFUSES A SAFE CONDUCT.

NOT REFLECTING ON ANY ONE INVOLVED IN THE PANAMA SCANDAL—DR. HERZ WORSE.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The "Intransigent" publishes a dispatch from Henry Rochefort, in which he declines any desire to reflect upon Clemenceau, Herz or anybody else connected with the Panama scandal. He says he merely wishes to repeat what he has heard from good authority. He demands that Herz be examined as soon as possible, and for himself, refuses the humiliation of returning to France with a safe conduct for the purpose of testifying in the Panama case.

London, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Bourmouthe says that Cornelius Herz has grown worse gradually since last evening. His fever has risen steadily and the action of his heart has grown weaker. He is greatly depressed.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

SOMALIS ROUTED BY BRITISH MARINES AND FIFTY HOTENTOTS KILLED BY PORTUGUESE TROOPS.

London, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says that a band of Somalis attacked and beat the Kikuyu agent of the British East Africa Company and his guards. The marines from the British warship "Widgeon" eventually were landed, and after killing eight Somalis, put the rest to flight.

Lisbon, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from St. Thomas says that the Hotentots recently attacked Mosammedes, in Lower Guinea. The Portuguese troops drove them back after a stubborn fight, in which the Hotentots lost their chief and fifty men.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND.

LARGE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE—THOUSANDS OF CATTLE DROWNED.

Brisbane, Feb. 5.—Incessant rain for several days has caused floods throughout Queensland. Part of this city is under water. People are deserting the low-lying districts, as many houses are submerged to the second floor, and the water is still rising. The towns of Bundaberg, Ipswich and Bundamba are threatened with total demolition. The inhabitants have deserted the houses, and those who have not fled to higher land have taken refuge in trees or on the tops of the highest buildings. All domestic animals have been drowned.

A large loss of human life is reported, but nothing definite can be ascertained as to the total number. A mine near Bundamba was flooded and seven miners were drowned. In Ipswich many houses have collapsed. Goodna is entirely under water, and the inhabitants have taken refuge on hills. Hundreds are homeless, without shoes and without food. The loss of property is enormous. Cattle have been drowned by the thousands. Railways have been washed out and telegraph lines have been broken. Most of the railways have tops of running trains.

ARRANGING A CHESS MATCH IN HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 5.—The match between Lasker and Walbrod will probably be arranged. Over £1,000 has been subscribed toward Walbrod's stakes. It is thought here that Lasker will play, provided the club offers a sufficiently large purse.

OBSERVING AN ANCIENT RUMANIAN CUSTOM.

Bucharest, Feb. 5.—In accordance with the ancient Rumanian custom, the weddings of thirty-two peasant couples, representing the thirty-two districts of Rumania, were celebrated to-day in the presence of Crown Prince Ferdinand and his bride. After the marriage ceremonies the couples drove to the Royal Palace, where a wedding dinner was served. King Charles gave a purse filled with gold to every couple, and Crown Prince Ferdinand clinked glasses with every bridegroom before drinking with him. The Crown Prince and his bride were received with enthusiasm by the street crowds when they drove from the church to the palace.

THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN CONVALESCENT.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—King Alfonso, who is ill with scarlatina, is reported to be convalescent.

THE KHEDIVE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM.

Cairo, Feb. 5.—The Khedive was received with exceptional enthusiasm to-day at Assiut, where he opened a new railway. Large crowds welcomed him also at Sohag and Girgeh. Despite previous rumors of a rebellion, all is quiet in the district.

ANNEXATION SENTIMENT IN CANADA.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 5.—A large political meeting was held at Essex, several miles from here, last night, to discuss the future of Canada. At the close of several speeches a vote was taken, and resulted as follows: To remain in status quo, 21; Independence, 12; Imperial federation, 3; political union with the United States, 413. The few opponents of annexation tried to get up discussion and prevent a ballot, but their efforts were completely defeated. The vote is a fair expression of the prevailing sentiment.

ANTI-PROTESTANT TROUBLES IN MADRID.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—The excitement caused among Roman Catholics by the opening of a Protestant church in this city several weeks ago still threatens trouble. The Protestants announced four days ago that they would meet this afternoon in the theatre opposite the Jesuit College, the police feared a counter-demonstration to the Catholic student riot in Barcelona on January 29. When the Protestants assembled to-day they found a strong posse of police and about 100 of the Civil Guard drawn up before the college. During the services a pistol exploded a few yards from the theatre. Three policemen and a civilian were wounded. The services were cut short and the congregation hurried in a panic from the theatre. Nothing has been ascertained as to the identity of the person who exploded the pistol.

CHOSES BY BALLOT TO CARRY THE COLORES.

Minneapolis, Feb. 5.—Special.—For the last six weeks a voting contest has been going on in this city to determine which one of the fair daughters of Minneapolis shall have the honor of raising the colors of the new colors for Cruiser No. 13, which has been named for Miss Elizabeth, daughter of President Cyrus Northrup, of the State University. Out of a total of about 150,000 votes, this young woman received 40,298. There were seventy-eight contestants.

PERISHED WHILE SEEKING HIS CHILD.

Hartford, Mich., Feb. 5.—While searching in a blizzard Friday night for his missing daughter, Henry Graham perished almost within reach of his own door. His little twelve-year old girl left the house door. His little twelve-year old girl left the house door. His little twelve-year old girl left the house door.

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It is said that the conference between the Secretary and the commissioners will not be anything more than formal until after the arrival of the next steamer from Hawaii, which is due at San Francisco on the 8th instant, bringing further advice as to the situation of affairs. The State Department expects to receive by that steamer full reports from Minister Stevens of the events in connection with the revolution and of what has occurred since. The commissioners also look for additional instructions from the Provisional Government regarding their mission to this country. Until the communications have been received, it is said that the commissioners will not be presented to President Harrison.

Speaking of the probable course of events on the islands, Commissioner Carter said this afternoon that the Provisional Government would not undertake any legislative action pending the negotiations with the United States upon the subject of annexation, except that the Advisory Council, which stands in the stead of Legislature, would probably repeal the Lottery bill which the recent Legislature passed the day before it was promulgated by the lately deposed Queen.

As long ago as last November Minister Stevens wrote a letter setting forth the advantages of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and the desirability of their acquisition by that country, he said: "The time is now when we must decide who shall hold these islands as part of their national territory. It is not possible for them much longer to remain alone. These people and the United States will soon be compelled by circumstances and events to decide whether the Hawaiian Islands will have unity, liberty and autonomy with the United States, or become a colonial possession of a European Power. What Webster, Clayton and Marcy say forty years ago, and Seward, Fish and Blaine and the Administrations they represented early provided, may now well be considered by the American people."

"The entire area of the islands is about 6,000 square miles. In addition to sugar, which is now much the largest product, the soil and climate are admirably adapted to raising rice, bananas, oranges, coffee, grapes and other crops. Well governed and properly developed, they are capable of sustaining a population of 300,000 to 400,000. There are extensive ranches for the raising of sheep and cattle, so as to be capable of supplying steamers and other vessels, both in peace and war. The two harbors of Honolulu and Pearl City, about six miles apart, are encircled by narrow channels, are closely backed by mountains, so as to be made impregnable by nature at no large expense. Their ultimate possession by the United States is of the utmost importance to American commerce in the Pacific, which promises vast development."

The attitude of Great Britain toward the new Provisional Government of Hawaii is still involved in some doubt. It was learned to-day that the United States had refused to recognize the Provisional Government, and that the British Minister at Honolulu had hitherto obtained that the representatives of all the governments at Honolulu save that of Great Britain had recognized the new Government there, was incorrect, was based upon the language of the dispatch to the State Department from Minister Stevens, which was brought from Honolulu on the steamer that conveyed the Hawaiian commissioners to San Francisco.

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The members of the Hawaiian Commission, however, to-day reiterated their statement of last night, that up to the hour of their sailing for England, they had not received any communication from the British Minister at Honolulu had not reached the Ministry. They said that, of course, it is possible the British Minister may have indicated his intention of recognizing the Provisional Government, and that this fact came to the knowledge of Mr. Stevens before he closed his dispatch, but they heard nothing of it.

Secretary Foster, who declined to discuss the matter to-night, the latter referring inquiries to the Secretary of State, and he politely refusing to say anything beyond the statement that he had said nothing on the subject.

THE ADVANTAGES OF ANNEXATION.

COMMISSIONER CARTER TALKS ABOUT THE VALUE AND RESOURCES OF THE ISLANDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 5.—Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Commissioner next in rank to Mr. Thurston, in discussing the annexation project at Wornley's Hotel to-day, said: "I have been repeatedly asked what is the sentiment among the natives of Hawaii as to annexation with the United States. In answer I have said that the natives are divided on this question. A majority of the natives are in favor of annexation, and a minority are opposed to it. I should like to invite particular attention to a petition signed by 125 natives and addressed to President Harrison, which was thrown on board of our steamer just before she sailed from Honolulu. This petition is written in the native language, so that it was an honest and intelligent expression of the natives' wishes. The petitioners, if the petition is granted, it is probable that at least 1,000 natives would have added their names to the petition. My profession is a lawyer. I am familiar with the nature and language of native Hawaiians. Many of my clients are of this class, and from a knowledge of all the circumstances I pronounce that petition an important and significant document."

"All of the Commissioners are agreed, however, that when the natives are made aware of the advantages of annexation by the United States as soon as it becomes an accomplished fact. A short time before going down to the steamer I talked with some of the natives on this subject. At first they manifested opposition to our mission to this country, but upon hearing from me that such a change of government would benefit them equally with the natives, as an increase in their products and wealth and better opportunities and conditions for the laboring classes, the murmuring ceased and surprise and satisfaction were expressed. Only a few years would show the natives the advantages to be derived from annexation, and I have no apprehensions on this score. If necessary I can give Secretary Foster positive assurance on this point."

Mr. Carter was asked what he considered the advantages and disadvantages to the United States of annexation of Hawaii. He replied: "It would take me some time to answer properly and fully. Briefly, though the advantages are many, the disadvantages are few. Of course all Americans appreciate the value of Hawaii as a naval station or military outpost. The advantages to the country of such a station are apparent, and when I recall the fact that England has recently appropriated Johnson's Island, which is a little to the southwest of us, I re-

INDUSTRIOUS LEGISLATORS.

SENATOR PLUNKITT HEADS THE LIST.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT AND REMARKABLE BILLS INTRODUCED BY NEW-YORK CITY'S REPRESENTATIVES AT ALBANY.

Albany, Feb. 5 (Special).—In spite of the promise Assemblyman Percival Farquhar made to the members of the Real Estate Exchange of New-York City yesterday to introduce no more bills in the Assembly on amended Rapid-Transit bill, providing that the city shall build the road in case the proposed commission is not successful in selling the franchise than the present commission, few members believe that the Legislature will pass any such a bill. There are several reasons why the politicians who control Tammany Hall do not want the city to take upon itself the work of constructing a rapid-transit railroad, although there is a strong desire to have the city build the road. The first reason is that the city would have to pay for the road, and the Legislature will pass any such a bill. There are several reasons why the politicians who control Tammany Hall do not want the city to take upon itself the work of constructing a rapid-transit railroad, although there is a strong desire to have the city build the road. The first reason is that the city would have to pay for the road, and the Legislature will pass any such a bill.

The second reason is that the city would have to pay for the road, and the Legislature will pass any such a bill. There are several reasons why the politicians who control Tammany Hall do not want the city to take upon itself the work of constructing a rapid-transit railroad, although there is a strong desire to have the city build the road. The first reason is that the city would have to pay for the road, and the Legislature will pass any such a bill.

The third reason is that the city